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rience from former errors, but run on in the same round of credulity.

In a dispassionate moral review, the allies are not more clear than the French. They have by their subsequent conduct falsified their pacific declaration at Frankfort, and shown they were actuated by a like spirit of ambition, which led Bonaparte last year madly to undertake the invasion of Russia. It would however be unjust not to expose the infuriate cry in favour of destroying Paris in revenge for the burning of Moscow. Nothing can be more immoral and flagitious than this cry. Moscow appears to have been burned by the Russians themselves, who made it a sacrifice, to distress the enemy : and shall Paris, one of the important centres of civilization, be reduced to ashes to gratify the vengeance of the barbarous Cossacs, or the scarcely less barbarous war-faction at home ?

After the destruction of Paris, is civilization in this new era to be taught by the modern conquering Alexander, and his hordes of semi-

barbarous Russians, and is the Bastille, as the first work of the Bourbons, to be rebuilt to complete the downfall of liberty, and the restoration of despotism, to involve in one promiscuous ruin the South of Europe, and our own isles ? Such appears to be the tendency of the present frantic cry of the war-faction. It is essentially hostile to every principle of freedom ! The deliverance of Europe is on their lips, but a deep-rooted aversion to every thing deserving the name of liberty is in their hearts !

Nothing new remains to be noticed respecting the war with the United States. It may, however, be worthy of remark, that the American government in the negotiation with Russia, declared they were not influenced by the French in their declaration against Britain. Thus one of the clamours raised to make the war popular with us, is left without foundation, and the story of French interests influencing American councils is refuted. K.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From the 20th February, to the 20th March, 1814.

Notwithstanding the interruption given to the tillage by the late storm, the business has in general been got through better than was expected, and as the land turns up in fine order, there is reason to hope the crops this season will be got into the ground in good time, and afford an abundant produce.

In many parts of the country the oat crops that were sown before winter, have suffered considerably by the frost, and unless they recover much beyond their present appearance, will discourage the farmer from continuing the practice.

The wheat crops have been much checked in their growth by the severity of the weather, but are now beginning to put on a more healthy appearance. The sowing of oats has commenced in most of the early and dry soils, and will probably be general about the end of the month, if the weather continues fine as it is at present. The potato crops being an early kind, do very well to put into the ground in the first or second weeks of next month ; but that species of grain seems to be so much adulterated by a mixture of other kinds, that very few farmers have their seed sufficiently pure, although they might easily remedy that defect by taking pains to select a small quantity every year, and sowing it separate from the mixed part of their crop. This method has been used by the writer of this Report for several years with complete success.

260 *Prices of Grain.—Commercial Report.* [March.

PRICES OF GRAIN, &c.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
<i>Dublin, March 25th, 1814.</i>	Wheat,...	30	0	to	42	0	<i>middle price</i>	37	3	per bar of 20 st.
	Barley,...	19	0	to	25	0	.....	22	10	per brl. of 16 st.
	Oats,.....	12	0	to	18	0	.....	14	10½	per brl. of 14 st.
	Oatmeal,...	14	0	to	20	0	.....	16	3½	per cwt. of 112 lbs.
<i>BELFAST, March 25, 1814.</i>	Wheat,....	15	0	to	16	0				per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Barley,....	10	6	to	12	0				per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oats,.....	9	0	to	9	9				per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oatmeal,...	15	0	to	15	3				per cwt. of 112 lbs.
<i>DROGHEDA, March 26, 1814.</i>	Wheat,.....	40	0	to	43	0				per brl. of 20 st.
	Barley,.....	20	0	to	25	0				per brl. of 16 st.
	Oats,.....	13	0	to	15	6				per brl. of 14 st.
	Oatmeal, ...	15	0	to	15	9				per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Potatoes,...	4	2	to	5	0				per brl. of 20 st.
<i>PORTADOWN, March 26, 1814.</i>	Wheat,.....	16	0	to	16	9				per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Barley,.....	12	0							per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oats,.....	8	0	to	8	6				per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oatmeal,...	17	0							per cwt. of 120 lbs.
<i>DUNDALK, March 28, 1814.</i>	Wheat,.....	36	0	to	40	0				per brl.
	Barley,.....	18	0	to	24	0				per brl.
	Oats,.....	12	6	to	20	6				per brl.
	Oatmeal,...	14	0	to	15	6				per brl.
	Potatoes,...	0	2	to	0	2½				per st.
<i>LISBURN, March 29, 1814.</i>	Oats,.....	7	6	to	10	0				per cwt. of 112 lbs.
	Oatmeal,..	15	6	to	16	3				per cwt. of 120 lbs.
	Potatoes,..	2½								per stone.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TRADE has not yet gained any regular permanent benefits from the changes on the continent, which were anticipated to produce so important advantages. Hitherto a rise has taken place on articles of exports to the continent, as sugar and coffee; but the imports have been small so as not materially to afford compensation by reduction on their prices. The present effect has therefore been a rise on the necessaries of life. A rise also has continued on the raw materials, without a correspondent advance on the manufactured article.

The domestic manufacturing distress of Britain was proclaimed on the examinations, in parliament, which were forced forward on the petitions against the Orders in Council. America saw the difficulties to which our administration had reduced the country, by the pertinacious adherence to this impolitic measure. The manufactures of America are now rapidly advancing, and the capital and exertions formerly engaged in